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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. [a2244]

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Hongkong, 28th September, 1906. [39]

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Hongkong, 26th November, 1906. [2161]

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[a2219]

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Hongkong, 17th November, 1906. [a23]

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [1888]

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[51a]

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Hongkong, 15th November, 1906. [a24]

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[a23]

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Hongkong, 13th December, 1906. [2265]

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Hongkong, 12th December, 1906.

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1555]

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. 1841

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1906. (30)

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses for publication, but as evidence of good faith, all letters for publication should be written on or inside of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications should be accepted, unless they are signed by a person who has already appeared in other papers with his name.

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 14TH, 1906.

In a recent conversation at Hongkong, a man was rudely laughed at for using the phrase "depreciation of gold". The talk was of the everlasting currency question, of course, and the man who laughed, cocksure that gold being the standard could neither depreciate nor appreciate, had none of that humorous humility which made the late JOHN BRIGHT confess that he did not understand the Currency Question, though he was "credibly informed there are people who do". This little anecdote is revived in a suggestive article in *The Monthly Review*, entitled "The New Gold and the New Era". The writer, premising that the world is at present "abruptly ascending to an entirely new price level", says it is quite safe to forecast that "within the next few years all the professors will be busily discussing the Depreciation of Gold". So the Hongkong man who was laughed at; if he see these lines, may be cheered to find that he was nearer the mark than the scoffer. His point was, if we remember it right, that Appreciation of Silver was *ipso facto* Depreciation of Gold; and the article referred to does not contradict him in showing that Depreciation of Gold equals Appreciation of Prices, and vice versa. The discovery of gold in California in 1849, and of the Australian placers two years later, notably disturbed prices. Alternatively, gold then depreciated, and prices appreciated in sympathy. Recently we quoted in the *Daily Press* the latest "index numbers" to prices that are published in the *Times* by Mr. SAUERBECK, who takes the wholesale prices of the forty-five leading commodities, and strikes an average from their monthly

rise or fall. Taking 100 as his index number for 1867-1877, he shows how, since this century opened, prices have risen from "70" in 1801 to "72" in 1905, and in 1906 they were (in January) "75.2" and last May "77". The tendency is steadily upwards. Alaska and South Africa have helped to cheapen gold. Being the standard, its depreciation has to be expressed in terms of appreciation of other things, silver included. Ten years ago, experts were fond of the argument that gold was the only possible standard because its supply did not fluctuate. In 1883 the gold production of the world was 4,614,588 ounces; last year it was 18,211,419 ounces. You can buy more gold now for less silver than you could in 1883. Gold has depreciated; and the critic who laughed, unlike silver, failed to appreciate. Here is an interesting little table showing the percentage of production of gold and silver—

Period	Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver
1881-85	5	95	45.3	54.7
1886-90	4.8	95.2	44.3	55.7
1891-95	4.8	95.2	44.3	55.7
1896-1900	7	93	54.6	45.4
1901	6.8	93.2	52.7	47.3
1902	8.1	91.9	58.9	41.1
1903	8.4	91.6	60	40
1904	9.1	90.9	61.5	38.5

These figures, with others, are carried much further back in a report by the Director of the United States Mint for 1905; and prior to the discoveries of 1849 there was a slump in prices, showing that the yield of gold and silver was not sufficient to fit the growing trade and population. There was not enough money to go round, it was dear, or "tight"; prices were low; an ounce of gold was worth far more potatoes than it is now; in short, gold had appreciated. Its potato value was higher, just as its silver value to-day is lower. Writing to the *Economist* in 1869, Professor JEVONS said:

"I cannot help, then, reasserting with the utmost confidence that a real rise of prices, to the extent of 18 per cent., as measured by fifty chief commodities, has been established since the year 1849. This is an undoubted depreciation of Gold, because it represents a real diminution in the general purchasing-power of gold."

We have quoted so far for the benefit of *l'homme qui rit*, and for his like; M. MOREUX FRENCH'S article aims at people better informed, and his object seems to be the rehabilitation of silver as a currency medium, or at least to give it a bimetallic status. We need not trouble ourselves yet with that complex and formidable subject; but it is of very great interest to the Far East to study whether he is right as to the rapid depreciation of gold, which means for us, under present arrangements and falling of an enormously increased production of the white metal, a continued appreciation of silver. Professor FRANKLIN CARPENTER says the rate of gold production has doubled in ten years, and probably will again double in ten years; it will therefore depreciate; but notwithstanding, its increased production causes prosperity. Mr. FRENCH argues that if Professor CARPENTER prophecies truly—and his forecast is already receiving support—"it would be safe to estimate that wages will have advanced 150 per cent. before 1926, and the price of land in the British Isles will have doubled". These calculations, however, ignore the consideration that, with gold depreciating at such a rate, the output would be restricted by the closing of mines, owing to the rise in the cost of plant and labour. Mr. FRENCH interestingly says:

"Take, for example, the great Homestake mine in Dakota; this mine has produced sixteen millions sterling and paid four millions in dividends, so that an increase of only 25 per cent. in mining costs, in other words, an equivalent fall in the value of gold, would deprive its operation of all profit. It is not possible that the *mines in South Africa* may be consigned with that depreciation of gold which we now recognize as in its very initial stages? It is probable, too, that the abandonment of many South African mines, the working of which is attributed to the Phoenicians, may have been caused by just such a sudden depression. It is at least conceivable that the low grade ore bodies of the Rand, deserted in this century because of the depreciation of gold, may be re-exploited a thousand years hence when the world's prices have again been submitted to some vast process of shrinkage—in an era, that is, of a new appreciation of gold."

More interesting still is the explanation of the saying that silver is a parachute to break the fall of gold. The currencies of Asia being silver, the new supplies of gold do not inflate prices in Asia, but in gold countries only, and this inflation in Europe encourages Asiatic exports, "thereby securing to Asia abnormally favourable balances of trade, thus inflating the exchanges, and draining away the legal tender silver of Europe to the mints and the hoards of the Far East". The parachute is not working now, in that way; and Mr. FRENCH says, "should Asia's silver prices remain stationary, or decline, while Europe's gold prices, on the

other hand, advance rapidly, the competition of 'the yellow man using the white money,' would involve a great race peril; the alteration in price levels in Orient and Occident, would give the Orientals a great advantage in industrial competition". The result of this, so far as it is already apparent in China, is a currency condition that actually operates as a restraint on trade.

The press of Cochinchina protests against the project for a monopoly of native tobacco submitted to the last meeting of the Council Superior.

The Korean Budget for 1907 shows Revenue Y11,189,330, and Expenditure Y13,963,945. The Imperial Household is allowed over a million yen.

It is expected that Than Thill will be deposed from the sovereignty of Annam and that the new Emperor will be chosen from the descendants of Gialong.

The French Ministry of Marine has concluded a contract with the Messageries Maritimes for the acquisition, should contingencies arise, of four passenger ships to serve as auxiliary cruisers. Two of the boats mentioned are the *Touanne* and the *Toukin*.

Although no invitation cards are being sent out, the Commandant of the H.K.V.C. officers and men, hope that ladies will brighten the new Headquarters with their presence to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon from half past four to six. The new premises are said to be very fine, and deserve a happy inauguration at this "At Home" affair.

The *Daily Mail*, which many have considered to be American in its methods, was a powerful enemy of the now abandoned Soap Trust. It said the most fearful things of the Trust, and on November 7th published a full page map showing what soap-trust shops were available in every part of England. It recommended its readers to buy those.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland and a jury at the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon an inquiry was held concerning the death of Chao Lo, a prisoner in Victoria Jail. The medical evidence showed that death was due to acute peritonitis caused by ulceration and perforation of the stomach, and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

The "Petrarch," which was considered a total wreck, has been floated off the bottom and is now resting on lighters. What will be done with her is not yet decided. When the "Petrarch" has finished her work here she will undertake the task of raising the "Kwong Chow." A work which the Chinese salvagers have now given up after two months' efforts. The "Soregon" has also been raised.

A Chinese woman residing at West Point is said to have recently borrowed a friend's jewellery to attend a festival, and to have pawned it a few days afterwards. The friend pressed her to return it, but as she had not sufficient money to redeem the jewellery she was unable to do so, the result being that a prosecution was threatened. To escape this the woman is supposed to have committed suicide by taking opium.

Ho Hau, a foki employed in a tobaccoist shop at 140 Des Voeux Road Central, while in an opium divan on Wednesday afternoon, struck up an acquaintance with an unemployed coolie who said he was in want of money. He was not opulent, but on telling his companion where he was employed, the latter suggested robbing the tobaccoist. At first Ho declined, but eventually consented to carry out the arrangement suggested. On the night in question he admitted his friend to the shop, and they were departing with a box of clothing when a constable arrested them. Mr. Hazeland sentenced each of the defendants to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

The pious workers for the Asilo de S. Enfanca, while deeply grateful to the lady stallholders at the recent bazaar, to those who attended and bought, to the bazaarmaster and men of the Band who played for no reward, to the officers who permitted them to play, to those who gave or helped in any way, are obliged to confess that their receipts are still inadequate to their requirements. Subscriptions are still being solicited and collected, and it is evidently only the general tightness of money that is responsible for the falling off in material support, for their work commands sympathy and approval throughout the Colony. What they now depend upon is a greater number of "widows' mites," which will be as helpful as the larger donations.

A Royal Marine Light Infantry pensioner writes to the Press: "The statement of Commander the Hon. W. G. Stopford that 'on the knee' is a common enough order in the Navy is certainly news to me. I have had upwards of thirty years' service in the Navy, and have never known such an order given to men unless used in combination with some other order to be executed—viz., under arms, preparing for cavalry, in Light Infantry drill on the rifle range, and so on. I am anxious to hear the section in the Drill Book under which 'on the knee' is used." An ex-Naval Petty Officer Portsmouth, says: "I only wonder the Portsmouth Naval Barracks mutiny has not happened before. I have often heard one officer there make a dozen men go 'on the knee.' The purpose has been to impress on the men that they are in a state of servility."

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, December 13th.

The Transvaal constitution has been published. The Council will comprise fifteen, and there will be a Legislative Assembly of sixty-nine members. It embraces white manhood suffrage and the payment of members.

The repeal of the Chinese Labour Ordinance is expected immediately.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, December 13th.

Earl Shannon and Sir John Leng are dead.

(Sir John Leng, M.P., is a well-known Scots newspaper proprietor, editor of the *Dundee Advertiser*, and founder of the *People's Journal*. He was 78 years old.)

(The sixth Earl of Shannon was only 46 years of age. He owned nearly 12,000 acres. The seventh Earl Viscount Byle is only nine years old this month.)

## GERMANY.

LONDON, December 13th.

A compromise between the Government and the Reichstag is expected.

## KIANGSI RIOTS.

SHANGHAI, December 13th.

H.E. Tuan Fung is sending two regiments to the assistance of the Governor of Kiangsi, to suppress the Ping-hsing rising.

The cruisers *Tungchi* and *Hatchon* have proceeded to Kiangsi, and H.M.S. *Cadmus* follows.

## [REUTERS' SERVICE.]

## THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

LONDON, December 11th.

The American Minister in thanking the Shortling, announced that President Roosevelt would use the prize to establish a permanent Peace Committee in Washington; righteous peace in the industrial world being as important as in the international world.

## GERMANY.

LONDON, December 11th.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has rejected the supplementary estimate of £1,000,000,000 for Danubian, including the estimates for a railway, and a much desired Government House.

## CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

LONDON, December 11th.

Monsieur Montagnini, the Papal representative in Paris, has been searched, arrested, and will be conveyed to the frontier. The Council of Ministers this afternoon decided on the immediate liquidation of Church property, and to call upon 5,500 seminarists to perform military service.

## THE ABSENT JURYMAN.

At the Supreme Court yesterday Mr. James Eadie, who failed to answer his name the previous day when called as a jurymen, appeared in response to the summons directed to be issued against him by the Chief Justice.

His Lordship—How was it you were not here yesterday?

Mr. Eadie—I had the fever, Sir.

His Lordship—How was it you did not send a medical certificate?

Mr. Eadie—I didn't have a doctor. We take quinine and cure ourselves.

His Lordship—Where do you live?

Mr. Eadie—Quarry Bay.

His Lordship—Who served the summons?

Mr. Leonard (bailiff)—I did, Sir.

His Lordship—You found Mr. Eadie in bed?

The bailiff—Yes, Sir.

His Lordship (to Mr. Eadie)—You ought to have sent a messenger.

Mr. Eadie—I was very sick, Sir.

His Lordship—I will look over it this time.

Mr. Eadie then left the Court.

## NURSES AND DANCING.

A question was addressed to the Secretary for War with regard to the regulations at Netley Hospital that nurses may not take part in public or private dances except when on furlough. Mr. Rendall, who asked the question, wanted to know why nurses should be placed in a different position on the ground of sex to officers, who are free when off duty to employ their liberty as they choose. Mr. Haldane, in reply, said he had considered this question very fully and taken advice upon it. The conclusion he came to was that occasional attendance at operas, theatres, concerts, and other places of amusement was not incompatible with the due performance by a nurse of her duties, but that the late hours involved at balls and dances incapacitated nurses from giving proper attention to their patients on the following day. In reply to a supplementary question, Mr. Haldane confessed, amid loud laughter, that "the weight of authority of the experienced matron whom he had consulted had prevailed over his natural instincts."

## CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

December 12th.

## REVOLUTIONARY POSTURE.

On the 9th instant Resident Magistrate Chai Kai-chong, the chief inspector of No. 1 Police Station, went to the Y-shun number shop in Tai Chat Po and, aided by a number of braves, searched the premises from roof to cellar. A number of books containing poetry of a revolutionary character were found and ten men were arrested. It appears that the barber shop was used as a meeting place by a secret society. Those arrested have given away the names of 50 or 60 of their confederates who are now searched for.

## OFFICIAL REVELLERS.

The Provincial Treasurer having read in one of the local papers that on the night of 7th instant the coolies of about 60 chairs created a good deal of noise at the Tai Sha Tan reclamation by gambling while their masters were enjoying themselves in the flower-boats, has ordered the secretary of the water-works to make investigation and report to him the full list of the officials who were in the flower-boats on that night. It appears that the police tried to stop the noise but did not dare to interfere owing to the rank of the officials to whom the private chairs belonged.

## FOUND OUT.

Tsai Ching To-chai of the Yuet-Han Railway recently paid a visit to H.E. Chai F. On the 5th instant the Viceroys returned the call at the Head Office of the Company and was astonished to learn that the Tsai had left for Hongkong. The staff of the Railway Company deputed one of their members to go to Hongkong to induce Tsai Ching To-chai to return at once.

## CHINA ARMING.

Sometimes ago the Sin-Hau-Kuk ordered 3,000 musket-repeating for the Hunan Province, through Messrs. Carlisle & Co. The rifles and ammunition having arrived at Hongkong, the Viceroys have sent a deputy to take delivery of same.

## THE KWANG AND THE NAVY.

In the new postponed scheme for the reconstruction of a Chinese navy, Kwangtung would have been ordered to contribute \$300,000 and Kwangsi \$300,000.

## "BLOOD MONEY."

Viceroys Chou Fu has received a cablegram from the Central Government requesting him to pay Tls. 50,000 to the United States Consul-General as compensation for the murder of missionaries in the Lienchow affair. At the beginning of this year Viceroys Shun was similarly ordered to pay Tls. 40,000 as compensation for the mission property destroyed.

## LAUNCH SURVEYS.

The following notice is issued by the British Consul:—

Mr. G. W. Appleby has been appointed Inspector of hulls and machinery to H.B.M. Consulate General, Canton. All British launch-owners must be surveyed once a year, and in future no certificates other than those issued by Mr. Appleby will be accepted.

## MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

December 12th.

## MACAO TROOPS' BAD NAME.

Some time ago I reported several cases of grossly indecent assaults perpetrated by soldiers, I am sorry to have to state that these assaults are still being committed in different parts of the city, and the delinquents seem never to be caught. It is not advisable or safe for ladies to go out after dark without escort so long as this state of affairs continues to prevail.

## THE ENGLISH CEMETERY.

Since the closing of the British Vice-Consulate in Macao, this cemetery has been sadly neglected.

## TIMOR.

Various rumours have reached this city concerning this island. General Castello Branco received orders to proceed to the place and left by the last Australian mail. It is rumoured that Senhor Celestino, the Governor of the island, has been dismissed by the Home Government for certain irregularities which were discovered by the Government, and that he is now a prisoner and that General Branco is going to investigate the matter. No definite news is obtainable until we hear direct from that colony.

## TAXATION EXTRAORDINARY.

The "Escritão de Fazenda" has ordered all the foreign shopkeepers to take their account books to his office to have every page of them stamped with a 19 cents stamp. I hear that the Indian shopkeepers have protested, alleging that they have no books here; the books are kept at their head offices in Hongkong, their shops here being only branches of their Hongkong houses. The dispensaries and "Empresa" have also been summoned to do the same.

## THE MACAO LOTTERY.

It has often been wondered by the people here where the big prizes of this lottery go to. It is a long time since one was won here.

## THE EX-HARBOUR MASTER.

Our worthy ex-harbour master, Rear Admiral Aires Branco, is leaving for home on the 19th instant by the German mail *Prinz Regent Luitpold*. There is no doubt that numerous friends will be sorry to lose him.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Birma* is expected here on or about the 22nd inst. from Bangkok.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tango Maru* (American Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 12th inst., and is expected here on the 15th inst.

## THE APPROACHING ROYAL VISIT.

Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught make their second visit to Hongkong in February next, arriving here, by a coincidence, within three days of the landing of their royal son, Prince Arthur of Connaught, in February last. Although the stay of the royal visitors will be a short one—three days, their reception will be none the less hearty and they will doubtless be welcomed with that unanimity of expression which characterises the community on such occasions. Four times before in the history of the Colony have royal visitors honoured this outpost of the British Empire and on each occasion Hongkong showed that it was second to none in its display of loyalty.

Their Royal Highnesses arrived here on the 31st March, 1890, on board the P. and O. steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind*, and were accorded an enthusiastic reception, the guns of the moon-of-war thundering their royal salutes, the Acting Governor and suite bidding them welcome in the name of the community, and the dense crowds assembling to show that the sentiment was a real one and gave utterance to their feelings. At the City Hall, whither Their Royal Highnesses were escorted, they were presented with an address of welcome by the Hon. P. Hyrie, and after it was acknowledged by the Duke, the visitors proceeded to Government House where they resided during their stay in the Colony. An official dinner was given in the evening, after which Their Royal Highnesses held a reception, which was attended by nearly the entire European community and a number of Indians and Chinese. On the following day the Duke inspected the Lyceum battery and Kowloon Dock; afterwards laid the foundation stone of the Praya Reclamation Works, later paid a visit to the District Grand Lodge of Freemasons, and with the Duchess attended a dinner and performance at the Ko Sing Theatre at night. On returning from Canton, the Duke and Duchess boarded the steamer *Arcton* for Shanghai on Friday morning and took their departure after a stay of ten days.

## ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

## AN AMAR'S LOVE STORY.

A widowed man, in the employ of Mrs. Braga at 181 Praya, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday with attempting to commit suicide on Wednesday night. The defendant bought a bottle of opium, locked herself in her room and attired herself in her best clothing before doing the deed which was to end her troubles. After consideration, however, she changed her mind, for instead of swallowing the poison she poured it over her jacket and alarmed the house by telling the inmates she had swallowed it. The police were immediately sent for, and on their arrival she told her story. She was in love with a hawker who occupied the ground floor of the house, a married man, and by many wiles had endeavoured to win him. Her efforts in this direction, apparently, were beyond the conventional, and led to Mrs. Braga speaking to her mother. The latter is said to have severely reprimanded her daughter, and this, coupled with the fact that the hawker did not want her, was the cause of the act she contemplated, but fortunately did not carry out. When the hawker learned of her devotion he became generous and offered to make her his second wife, but again the mother intervened. She did not wish her daughter, who was young and of passing beauty, to lower herself by taking a secondary position in the hawker's household, for she felt sure that some day a more appropriate suitor would appear to make the girl his "fat fat."

## A GROWING DANGER.

## INDIANS IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

A danger calling for immediate suppression is said to be that of the growing lawlessness of Indians in the New Territories. On Wednesday evening after two rich coolies had deposited their fares at Mantaui village near the cemetery at old Kowloon, they proceeded to return from Kowloon city to Yamat. When half way between the cemetery and the Chinese temple five Indians dressed in civilian clothes attacked them from behind, overpowered them and robbed them of their belongings, in all about \$3, together with the two vehicle licences. The robbers then made road their escape, and the robbed proceeded to Yamat where they reported the occurrence at the Police Station. As the attack took place in the dark, however, the coolies were unable to identify their assailants, and it is improbable that the police will be able to capture them.

## A LONDON "JUNGLE".

Chicago will have its revenge in a book entitled "The Soul Market." The book is by Olive Christian Malvery (Mrs. Archibald Mackirdy), who has been seeing into the heart of things in the slums and workshops of London. Much of Mrs. Mackirdy's time has been spent as a factory hand, and she has some horrible revelations to make. We are assured, "concerning the food, especially the 'at trade,' Mrs. Mackirdy, as Mrs. Malvery is well-known writer on the sordid side of life in England. She guided her first-hand knowledge of the subject by cutting herself off for a time from all her friends and living in disguise among the poorest of the poor. Besides the factories, she has worked as a shop hand in various trades, and at one time appeared as a dressmaker, then became a 'swayed' labourer as a wool-bundler, and a blouse and dress-maker; has tried her hand and voice as a flower-girl and a street singer, and has been a tramp, with a bunch at night on the Thames embankment. Among other things, her book contains some outspoken comments on charity and its administration in England."



## NORWEGIAN SHIPPING IN THE FAR EAST.

The interesting statement on Norwegian Shipping in the Far East, compiled by Mr. Bjørn Aagaard, of Hongkong, makes its third annual appearance, and will doubtless find a welcome place on most desks devoted to shipping business. Writing on the 1st instant on the Freight Market Mr. Aagaard says:

"The market taken in its entirety is, we are glad to say, at the moment of writing, as far as enquiry is concerned, in a slightly better condition than at the same period last year, no doubt owing to so many boats having gone home. On the 1st December, 1905, we had to report that nothing was doing in any direction, whereas November of this year has been quite numerous. Rates have, it is true, not been so good as we should have wished for, but better than generally expected, and prospects, as far as the future is concerned, are brighter than they were this time a year ago. Already several enquiries have set in for time charter tonnage for delivery in January, and a large rice crop is expected in Indo-China. The forward business effected by mail, however, indications of orders to come are increasing, and we trust to see a busy market with good demand and higher rates all round after Chinese New Year—14th of February."

After giving a retrospect of the present year month by month he writes of the future as follows:

"It is of course impossible to predict with any degree of certainty which way the market will take next year. Opinions amongst experts differ widely, but we think, and many with us, that the present semi-stagnation will not keep on when the spring returns with renewed activity. Unavailable boats ought to go home, but we think it a mistake if owners having suitable craft employed out here take them away before the spring season opens and the market can be better judged. Care should also be taken not to send out any more unsuitable steamers, but, on the other hand, we do not share the opinion that the East more or less should be abandoned simply because of our shipping having passed through a bad twelve months. The predicted Japanese inundation has, as far as the Southern market is concerned, certainly not taken place, but up North, especially in the Nankowang, Chifu, Japan and similar trades, Japanese steamers have become practically dominant. The manning and insurance questions should not be lost sight of, and we should say that our tonnage has as reasonable a chance of holding its own in the future against the tramp steamer competition of other nations, notably the Japanese and German, as it has had in the past. The indefatigable energy characterising our competitors could well be taken as an example, and, though keen, the competition has happily not resulted in any ill feeling, nor is it likely to develop in this direction as long as new outlets for tonnage are perceptible in the Eastern Markets."

Under the heading of "Generally" there is much of interest. Having alluded to the exodus of Norwegian steamers from the East homewards during the year, Mr. Aagaard draws attention to the fact that their steamers here are lacking in speed for the regular lines. The number of Norwegian steamers trading in the Far East during 1906 was 64, as compared with 104 last year. Details as to rates, etc., are given making the compilation very useful and informative.

## POWER OF THE PRESS.

An Indian contemporary prints the following comments on the trouble of Mr. A. Bourchier and the London press: "The quarrel was an interesting little affair. In the beginning Mr. Winkley, dramatic critic of the Times, and Mr. Daigton, of the Daily News—London, criticised one of his own pieces in a vein of light satire that most probably was deserved. Mr. Bourchier replied with a violent letter of abuse. The dispute spread beyond the limits of the two papers, and ended in a momentous announcement. Mr. Bourchier declared that no dramatic critic could do justice to the merits of a new play on the first night, because the printer's devil hurried him too much while he was writing his report, to get it into the next day's paper. He, therefore, declined to grant press tickets for the first night of his new play, 'The Morals of Marcus,' now running at the Garrick. He would, however, allow critics to see the play on later nights, when, it must be presumed, he thought there would be leisure to write in such terms of hoarse flattery, as the words of actor-manager delight in. To put it bluntly however, the game didn't come off. The great London dailies refrained from adopting his suggestion. Instead of coming on the second or third night they did not come at all. 'The Morals of Marcus' received as little notice in the daily press as the Morals of the Giant Squid, and one public-spirited newspaper even declined to admit Mr. Bourchier's advertisement in their columns. So, then, Mr. Bourchier climbed down. His apology seems to be a wholesome and unequivocal affair. We gather it was a long time before Mr. Bourchier again quarrelled with the press. He has learnt a lesson which, we suppose, must be learnt sooner or later by every manager of a theatre; that it is good business to quarrel with anybody and anything so long as you keep on friendly terms with the press. A theatre can flourish or run without a single reference in the newspapers. Mr. Bourchier, we believe, was not losing money over 'The Morals of Marcus.' But it does not draw its maximum house, and the difference between a best and a second best house is often the difference between a meagre and a handsome profit. We do not deny that the Bourchier quarrel possesses a humorous side. The walls of Jericho rolled by Mr. Bourchier. The walls of Jericho—it was in a piece of this name, by the by, that he made one of his hits—did not fall before the defence of the opinion of the London Daily News. The lesson was a bitter one—but it was needed."

## GOLD AND SILVER.

Follows an interesting "Memorandum" attached to an article in the Monthly Review, referred to in the editorial column. In the Western world there is to-day an extraordinary rise of prices, an undoubted depreciation of gold. Sanerbrook's index numbers, those of the Department of Labour at Washington, Dun's and Bradstreet's, all show a rise of from 25 to 30 per cent. in the past ten years. The production of the world's gold-mines doubled between 1886 and 1896, and again between 1896 and 1906. Professor Franklin Carpenter, in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury (U.S.), thinks that "we need not be surprised by an addition of three thousand millions sterling of gold during the next twenty years." It is safe to say that one-half of this addition would double all prices and wages.

India is the "sink" of the precious metals. It was her absorption of specie after the Californian gold discoveries in 1849 that saved Europe from inflation. Of this absorption Jevons wrote—

"Asia is the great reservoir and sink of the precious metals. It has absorbed more than a million of millions of bullion which would be worse than useless here. From the earliest historical ages it has stood in a similar relation to Europe. In the Middle Ages it relieved Europe of the excess of Spanish-American treasure, just as it now relieves us of the excess of Australian treasure."

During the twenty-five years "after California" (1850-1875) India took over 240 millions of specie, one-third gold and two-thirds silver, the world's product of gold and silver from the mines being 800 millions. The great rise of gold prices since 1893 should have expanded the exports of India enormously. What would happen did India open her mines? Would not the expansion of her exports be so great and the consequent demand for bills and credit drafts be so such a scale that the bullion price of silver would rise to the present rating (160), or even higher?

In the West we have no idea what is the present policy of the Government of India. The mints were closed in 1893, and during the Chinese war years there were only two additions, but the currency was reduced by the melting-up of over nineteen millions of rupees. Apparently this experiment was unsatisfactory, for in 1900 there were minted over seventeen crores of rupees (Rs. 17,479,318). Unless inevitable the present position—a currency managed by officials—is very undesirable, not only economically but morally. Even admitting that it was necessary to close the mints in 1893, when gold was appreciating and the silver situation at Washington meant the Bores of the world, is it necessary now, when gold is depreciating, when we know the worst, when probably the United States and France, agreed on by the creditor interests of Europe and America, would assist in its exchange by open mints?

## CURIOUS CHINESE DECREE.

DON'T HIT A MAN WHEN HE'S DOWN. It does not require a big sense of humour to marvel at an Imperial decree asking petty officials to "refrain" from oppressing famine-stricken people.

A decree dated December 1st, in response to the memorial of Yuan Shih-kai, Viceroy of China, on behalf of the inhabitants of the districts drained by the Tungming River and Grand Canal, in that province, who are suffering from famine caused by the floods last summer, says:—The districts that have suffered from fifty to sixty per cent. are to have their taxes reduced one-tenth; those suffering seventy per cent. to have their taxes reduced by one-fifth and those suffering eighty per cent. from the floods to have their taxes reduced two-fifths. The districts that have suffered fifty to sixty and seventy per cent. are to be allowed two years to pay off their taxes, counting from the autumn of 1907. Those that have suffered eighty per cent. to be allowed three years to pay their taxes, also commencing from the autumn of 1907. The districts that have only harvested from thirty to forty per cent. of their crops should have their taxes reduced by one-tenth. The districts that have failed to pay their taxes at this date, are to be allowed until the autumn of next year to do so. They are also to be exempted from the customary yamen fees. Proclamations in the name of the Emperor are to be forthwith posted in the districts concerned, informing the people of the Imperial decree. If the provincial mind is warned to refrain from oppressing the people in their distress. Three sub-prefectures are affected by the floods.

A similar decree was issued in response to the same Viceroy granting remissions of taxes to districts in Chihli suffering from the effects of disastrous rains and thunderstorms last summer. The districts are to be exempted from the customary yamen fees and sub-prefectures and districts are benefited by the decree.

## LONDON CROWDS, AND CHINESE.

A London crowd is said to be the most good-natured crowd in the world. Probably this is because it has so much patience. A lady had her boots polished in Fleet Street yesterday; three others waited beside her. The amazing sight attracted a crowd, which grew to such huge dimensions that police interference became necessary in order to prevent traffic being stopped. If the provincial mind is warned to refrain from oppressing the people in their distress. Three sub-prefectures are affected by the floods.

## MANCHURIA AFTER THE WAR.

THE CUSTOMS QUESTION. The Times correspondent at Peking telegraphed on November 2nd—

A well-known Englishman who has just returned from North Manchuria reports that, with the exception of the railway guards, all the Russian forces have been withdrawn, and that China, in Transbaikalia, will be the most important military depot of the Siberian railway west of Manchuria. No arrangements have yet been made for Customs on the Russian frontier, but the principle has been agreed upon. M. Pokotiloff, the Russian Minister, has already arranged various local questions, such as the restoration to the Chinese owners of the Mo-hogold fields in the Hei-lung-kiang province. A commission consisting of Tan, chen, president of the Board of Commerce, a son of Prince Ching, who was Ambassador at the King's coronation, Shu Shih-chang, one of the Imperial ministers to Europe, and Chao-Pao-fay, senior secretary of the Wai-wu-pu, has been appointed to investigate the present conditions in Manchuria and will leave immediately. Many questions require solution, the most important being the opening of Mukden and other cities to foreign trade, the Chinese still persisting that the cities themselves shall not be opened; the railway question, especially the redemption of the railway from Hei-min-tsun to Mukden, joining the Chinese and Japanese system; the question of jurisdiction over the Chinese within the Manchurian railway area; the question of the Yalu timber, and the question of the Customs at Dalny.

Regarding the last, British merchants at Ninkwang are well satisfied with the attention given to their interests by the present Government and hope for three essential things—namely, the securing of an international character for all settlements in Manchuria, especially at Ninkwang; the prevention of differential treatment by the Japanese South Manchurian railway in favour of Dalny, and the establishment of Customs. Differential treatment as regards rates is now agreed on the railway in favour of Dalny as against Ninkwang, but it is hoped that it is only temporary during the military occupation. This, combined with the difficulties already foreseen in finding proper judicial accommodation in Dalny for ships other than Japanese, makes it important that the intention of the British Government to appoint a Consul at Dalny should speedily take a practical form. It is reported from Japan that the system of Customs at Dalny which is most favoured is that already telegraphed—namely, the taking over of the agreement originally entered into but never effected between Japan, China and Russia, whereby the Russian Manchurian railway undertook to act as the agents of the Peking Board of Revenue for the collection of duties. The rights of the Russian railway having passed to the Japanese railway, it is now proposed that the Japanese South Manchurian Railway Company shall act as agents of the Board of Revenue, levy and collect Customs duties at Dalny, and remit them to Peking. Such an arrangement, perpetuating a procedure that would never have been approved by any Power, is bound to be strongly opposed, for the Japanese railway company consists of merchants and manufacturers whose goods would thus be hindered by Customs under their own control. The arrangement which is favoured here is the establishment at Dalny of the system which works so favourably at Kiao-chau.

The question of the withdrawal of the Japanese military administration at Ninkwang has been settled in principle, but the details are still incomplete. China agrees to recognize the Japanese statement of revenues showing that all native Customs revenues collected during the Japanese occupation have been expended in local public improvements, and Japan will restore the Maritime Customs revenues. China undertakes to continue various public works, such as roadmaking, sanitation, etc., and agrees, pending the establishment of a branch of the Board of Revenue Bank, that all Customs moneys shall continue to be paid to the Yokohama Specie Bank. The military administration will cease about the end of this month, when the port is closed by ice.

## WHO ARE THE MASSES?

AMUSING ADDRESS BY MR. BERNARD SHAW.

"Socialism," said Mr. George Bernard Shaw, speaking on Nov. 8th at the Binyan Institute, Oxford-street, on "The Masses and the Classes," has solved all the problems, but it is stopped only by the weakness of the people's will. We Socialists have found the way to the happy condition; now you have to find the will. Mr. Shaw bore severely upon the middle-class, which, he declared, deserved all it was suffering, because of its snobbishness. In talking to any audience on the masses and the classes, and Mr. Shaw, "never assume that it has anything to do with the masses; and the poorer the audience the more care you must take to avoid claiming it with the masses." Now, if we are to bring the House of Lords I feel quite safe in alluding to them as the masses. They would probably reply: "Yes, it's perfectly correct; we have our coronets and all that sort of thing, you know, but in reality we do represent the masses of the people much more and better than do the House of Commons." (Laughter.)

Nobody, Mr. Shaw, regards himself as belonging to the masses; it is the other fellow that belongs to the masses. He then related the difference between aristocracy in Germany and in England, and pictured the descent of the younger sons through stages of poverty and struggle to the lowest depths, because unable to fit a 30s. a week life to a £50,000 a year training. The middle class is always playing the class about it.

If Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain wanted to return to power they should take the tip of the Moderates, who changed their name to Municipal Reformers and won London. Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain might win the next election by hiding themselves the Socialist Party of England; it would be quite as appropriate a title as the Moderates had adopted. (Laughter.)

## RUBBISHY READING.

After reading lurid literature of marvellous escapes a youth named Greengrass, aged nineteen, living in Great Western-street, Moss Side, Manchester, called at the house of his sweetheart during her temporary absence on the 4th inst. He found her in a chair, fastened his feet, gagged his mouth with a Mouse, and tied his hands.

She discovered him in this condition and cut him free. He told her two men had entered the house and broken open the penny-in-the-slot gas meter, and how his struggle with them ended by him being overpowered and bound to the chair. Greengrass subsequently told a detective he invented the story and stole the money to find out whether his young lady loved him or not. The Manchester magistrates dismissed him under the First Offenders Act, attributing his offence to pernicious literature.

## JAPAN'S RAW SILK TRADE.

LARGE INCREASE OF EXPORTS.

The raw silk trade this year has shown extraordinary activity. The total export up to the end of October had amounted to ¥82,370,000 in value showing an increase of ¥23,200,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Amongst the causes that have brought about the present prosperity of the trade are enumerated a reaction of the dullness of last year, and the favourable condition of economical circles in Europe and America. The total quantity and value and an average price per 100 lbs. of raw silk exported during the past eight years are appended:—

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Quantity	1,000	1,437	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Value	4,837	41,047	7,869	5,946	62,627	1,053	4,630	44,657
Price	4.837	28.59	7.869	5.946	62.627	1.053	4.630	44.657
Quantity	1,000	1,437	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Value	8,074	78,850	951	7,315	74,428	1,017	9,658	88,740
Price	8.074	54.93	0.951	7.315	74.428	1.017	9.658	88.740

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Quantity	791	7803	886	750	7,344	946	795	8,291
Value	7,344	75,030	8,860	7,344	73,440	9,460	7,344	82,910
Price	9.284	9.615	10.057	9.910	10.000	10.000	9.910	10.000
Quantity	444	4,531	1,193	371	3,708	898	444	4,531
Value	210	1,890	898	210	3,708	898	210	4,531
Price	0.473	0.421	0.761	0.473	0.975	0.975	0.473	1.000
Quantity	1,180	12,236	1,059	1,180	12,236	1,059	1,180	12,236
Value	1,180	12,236	1,059	1,180	12,236	1,059	1,180	12,236
Price	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

As shown in the foregoing list, much prosperity of the raw silk trade was witnessed in 1904 when the quantity exported amounted to 9,600,000 lbs., valued at ¥88,000,000. In the last year, however, a decrease of 2,400,000 lbs. in quantity and ¥10,000,000 in value took place, as against the preceding year. As to this year, the amount of export up to the end of October had totalled nearly ¥83,000,000, and the amount for the whole year will probably reach over a hundred million yen. One of the various causes that contributed towards the prosperity of the trade in 1904 was undoubtedly the low price of raw silk—¥108 per 100 lbs.—consequent upon the falling-off of domestic demand. The exportation of Japanese raw silk during the last ten years, classified as to its principal destinations, is as follows:—

	U.S.A.	France	Italy	Others	Total
1897	32,262	24,040	2,341	14,140	72,783
1898	25,341	14,140	1,981	10,861	52,323
1899	39,931	19,183	2,671	10,861	72,646
1900	26,710	10,861	1,761	17,161	56,393
1901	44,487	17,161	1,482	14,682	73,812
1902	46,784	14,682	1,482	17,900	80,848
1903	47,18	16,891	1,482	17,900	83,451
1904	60,727	17,900	1,482	10,699	90,808
1905	47,18	16,891	1,482	17,900	83,451
1906, up to Sept.	43,832	14,069	1,482	10,699	69,982
1906, same period	40,449	12,525	1,482	10,699	65,155
1907	32,262	24,040	2,341	14,140	72,783
1908	25,341	14,140	1,981	10,861	52,323
1909	39,931	19,183	2,671	10,861	72,646
1910	26,710	10,861	1,761	17,161	56,393
1911	44,487	17,161	1,482	14,682	73,812
1912	46,784	14,682	1,482	17,900	80,848
1913	47,18	16,891	1,482	17,900	83,451
1914	60,727	17,900	1,482	10,699	90,808
1915	47,18	16,891	1,482	17,900	83,451
1916, up to Sept.	43,832	14,069	1,482	10,699	69,982
1916, same period	40,449	12,525	1,482	10,699	65,155

As will be seen from the above, the increase of export to France up to September had amounted to ¥1,000,000, 3,000,000 to the United States, and ¥1,000,000 to Italy and other countries, so that the increment is distributed all round.—Japan Chronicle.

## TRADE IN HANKOW.

JAPANESE ENTRY.

On the Lower Han as in other places the Japanese are working indefatigably for the sake of China, writes a correspondent to a Shanghai paper. Just above the native town in Hankow and outside the Boat Customs barrier, they have erected several flour-mills on what is doubtless destined to be a second Japanese Concession in Hankow. Japanese are in residence; Sikhs are watermen; notices in Chinese characters at their entrances announce that wheat will be bought within in any quantities. Familiarity with the languages and the people, as well as generally with all they deal with, gives the Japanese a decided advantage over other comers, not excluding the Chinese competitors of others from.

Their position above the Boat Customs barrier is one economic advantage and appeals to the Chinese, who are ready to anchor up where and go not a little out of his way to evade a tax, no matter how small or reasonable. They have already erected a market which has this year been more or less stocked with wheat and cotton. Last year Japanese buyers went up to the chief cotton-growing district, purchased and immediately the cotton was gathered, shipped it loose in native craft and themselves brought it down to points where the Japanese give a better price and by the way than the Chinese dealers. This is true of other things. The Japanese are taking advantage of the "open door." A fleet of native boats is constantly sailing up and down the Han flying smaller or larger flag with English letters which are undoubtedly the initials of Japanese firms. Y. K. being prominently to the fore, a number of European and other nationalities will hold their own along certain lines, but the advantage arising from geographical proximity, personal dealing, cheap labour and good rates for the always the best article will undoubtedly be the share of the Japanese, who are so energetically exercising themselves every day.

Doubtless their energy will be to the advantage of all, not excepting the Chinese themselves. At present, however, this new and large opportunity of John making money impoverishes the local market, and leaves his own neighbour along the river unable to get their food or clothes sufficient for use at reasonable rates. For months past, what is true of this city is true for the whole stretch of 200 miles from Hankow. All things have been only procurable at between thirty and seventy per cent. dearer than has been known for forty or fifty years.

## JUST UNPACKED:—

IFL AND POSTCARD SIZE

F. P. CAMERAS

FITTED WITH

ZEISS ANASTIGMAT TESSAR LENS, F. 6.3.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

LONG, HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE LEADING COGNAC.

IS

J. & F. MARTELL'S

BRANDY \*\*\*

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOSPITALS.

PER DOZEN \$28.00

10% DISCOUNT ALLOWED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE POPLAR POOR RELIEF SYSTEM.

The Local Government Board Inspector's report, in addition to the verdict already summarised, contains some interesting points. Mr. Davy proves that Poplar is not the poorest part of London. His conclusions on the evidence are:

"The practice of the guardians drinking with their officers is open to much objection. The evidence as to contracts leaves little doubt that certain contractors were assisted in their tenders by someone from inside."

"It might be worth an employer's while to pay the heavy rates in Poplar, because a reserve of cheap and convenient labour was maintained out of those rates upon which he could draw when he pleased. Out-relief not only perpetuates the system of casual labour, but tends to keep wages down."

"A unpleasant feature was the account of the treatment of the Municipal Alliance (or Reform) guardian at the hands of his colleagues."

"The guardians' policy has never been concealed. It is contended that the electors endorsed that policy, but in 1904 there were contests in only six wards out of fourteen, and in these only 5,523 voted out of 18,773."

"Mr. Lansbury's point of view may be fairly represented by saying that he considered himself as an advocate of a policy first and a representative of the ratepayers afterwards."

"It was for the guardians wisely and justly to administer the law, and not to use the money of the ratepayers to 'redress social inequalities.' In improving the condition of the aged and infirm workhouse inmates the Poplar guardians have done more than many other boards of guardians."

"The evidence suggests that in later years the guardians deliberately increased their expenditure with a view of making it evident that additional contributions from the rates of the whole metropolis were an absolute necessity for the Poplar district."

"Only ten of the twenty-four guardians are 'Labour men,' but the views of the leaders have dominated the whole board. Mr. Lansbury explains this by saying that he and Mr. Crooks overruled the other guardians by their 'swell resolutions.'"

"In 1891 the rate of pauperism of Poplar was the same as that of London. Last year, while the rate of London had only slightly increased, that of Poplar had nearly tripled."

"It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that both the rise and the decrease in pauperism were mainly due to the deliberate action of the guardians; and that the absence of thrift and economy which characterised their general administration was also in a great measure deliberate. Under the electoral conditions which prevail at Poplar neither the individual guardians nor their chances of re-election were materially affected by an increase of rates, and they were free to pursue their ulterior aims without much personal loss."

"It is to be feared that the demoralisation which must accompany lavish grants of relief will long be felt in the district. The helpless position of the people who pay rates, and who in many cases are little better off than the recipients of relief, is quite pathetic."

"While Mr. Crooks and Mr. Lansbury derived no personal profit, they must still be held in no small degree responsible for the effects of a policy which has led to the pauperisation of great numbers of the inhabitants of the district, to a subsidising of women's casual labour with the inevitable growth of sweating and of starvation wages, and to an increase of the expenditure, which has inflicted much hardship upon struggling tradesmen and others. They cannot be wholly exonerated from a certain responsibility for the sordid mindings of some of their colleagues."

"It is quite clear that all the guardians were aware of the misconduct of the master, and that they were all parties to the action of the guardians in so far as condoning his offence as to make it possible for him to retire on a pension to which he was not entitled."

## REFORMS IN CHINA.

IMPERIAL EDICTS.

Following is a series of Dr. Morrison's telegrams to the Times beginning Nov. 7th.—An Imperial edict was issued last night making various important rearrangements of the high offices of the Central Administration in Peking. It has been long expected, long desired, and long urged by the native press, which throughout the secret discussions has shown unusual precision and correctness of information. While the changes are not so thorough as those called for by the progressive party, being essentially in the nature of a compromise, they are unquestionably a step in the right direction and auger hopefully more radical changes to be decreed hereafter.

The Grand Council, Grand Secretariat, Wai-wu-pu, Board of Education, and Board of Civil Office remain unchanged. The number of boards is still ten, though it is announced that a naval board will later be instituted. The Board of Works disappears into the Board of Commerce, and a new Board of Communications is created to control telegraphs, steamships, railways, and posts. The Board of Police has become, with other offices, the Board of the Interior, or Home

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

TALKING MACHINES

RECORDS.

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT.

MUSIC:



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Editor, and not to the Manager. The Manager's office is open only on special business matters.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.R.C., 5th Ed. Editors.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.**

THE MEMBERS OF THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS AT HOME at the New Volunteer (H.K.) BARRACKS TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), December 15th, 4.30 to 6 p.m.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1906. [2273]

## NOTICE.

WE have Authorized Mr. R. PIERGERS and Mr. H. WITTE to Sign jointly our Firm per Mr. PIERGERS.

CARL W. SMITH & Co.

Canton, 12th December 1906. [2274]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

HAVING returned to the Colony I have this Day RESUMED CHARGE of the Company's affairs.

W. E. CLARKE.

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1906. [2275]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SALVAGE GOODS and WRECKAGE now in the Custody of the Hongkong and Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, will be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, at the Godown at Kowloon, on SATURDAY, the 22nd December, 1906, at 11 a.m. and as the same are claimed and taken delivery of and the charges due in respect thereof paid before that date.

Full particulars of the said Goods and Wreckage can be obtained from

THE POLICE

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1906. [2276]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND TAKAO.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAINAN."

Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LAURIE & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1906. [2272]

BOTHEN MARK LODGE, No. 261.

A REGULAR MEETING of the

BOTHEN MARK LODGE will be

held at the FREEMAN'S HALL, on

TUESDAY, the 18th December, at 8.30

for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are

cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1906. [2269]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has RESIGNED the

AGENCY of the PORTLAND

CEMENT MILLS CO.

A. H. RENNIE.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1906. [2246]

SITUATION WANTED.

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER and

TYPEWRITER seeks Position.

Address—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1906. [2267]

THE Undersigned beg to invite inspection

of their fine assortment of

ARTISTIC ALBUMS

for

POETRY AND AUTOGRAPHS.

As well as

ALBUMS OF COOKERY NOTES

(Marginal Headings in German).

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS

and

POSTAGE STAMPS

suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

At Prices to Suit Everybody.

GRAVE & CO.,

Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1906. [2247]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.,

have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold

Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will

be Open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily. Sundries

excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. FARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1906. [2247]

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER

BOAT CO., LTD., is prepared to supply

any Quantity of PURE FRESH WATER

to the Shipping, both for Deck and

Boilers.

Call Flag—W.

J. W. KEW,

Manager.

Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. [2261]

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG

WEEKLY PRESS, January to June

1906. With Index. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office

Hongkong 27th July, 1906

## INTIMATIONS



## NOTICE.

CLERK (Non-Chinese) Wanted at once for the WATER WORKS BRANCH of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. Salary \$1,320 per annum rising to \$1,560 by \$120 biennially. Must be quick, accurate and neat at figures and well acquainted with Accounts, and Book-keeping. Age 25 to 30. Applications to be addressed to the Undersigned not later than the 20th instant.

W. CHATHAM,  
Director of Public Works.  
Public Works Department.  
Hongkong, 12th December, 1906. [2266]



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of ROBERT WILLIAM HOUGHTON late of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Tailor, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897, made an Order limiting to the 25th day of December, 1906, for sending in Claims against the above Estate. All Creditors are hereby required to send their Claims to the undersigned before the said date.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1906.

ALATHOON SETH,  
Official Administrator.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of W. J. FORSYTH, Commercial Traveller, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897, made an Order limiting to the 1st day of December, 1906, for sending in Claims against the above Estate. All Creditors are hereby required to send their Claims to the undersigned before the said date.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1906.

ALATHOON SETH,  
Official Administrator.

SAINTARY BOARD OFFICE, Hongkong.

TO the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS

TAKE NOTICE that No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the Western Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by members of more than one family must be CLEANSED and LIME-WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of November and December.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room and staircase, all outside partitions, stair casings and stair linings, all ceilings and the underside of roof, both in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

This backyard should have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be CLEANSED.

The Western Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Clergy Street.

G. A. WOODCOCK,  
Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1906. [2247]

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

WILL PRODUCE

A COMEDY IN THREE ACTS,

ENTITLED

THE HOBBY HORSE.

By ANTHONY W. PIERRO,

ON

THURSDAY, 20th DECEMBER.

FRIDAY, 21st

SATURDAY, 22nd

Doors Open at 8.30 P.M. Performances 9 P.M.

Booking at the ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY,

Open on and after THURSDAY, 13th Dec., at 10 A.M.

PRICES ... \$3, \$2 and \$1.

SOLDIERS and SAILORS in uniform Half-Price to Pit Stalls and Pit.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1906. [2231]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY Popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Calibres.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 8880, at \$8.27 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1924]

ON SALE

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT

HONGKONG

for Demand Drafts on London on the day of

preceding the Departure of the English Mails

also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages

FOR 31 YEARS.

FROM

1874 to 1904.

Price \$2 Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY

Press," OFFICE, or Local Booksellers.

## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Sale by Public Auction of the Under-mentioned VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

will be held at

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH'S SALE ROOM No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 15th day of December, 1906, at 12 Noon.

The PROPERTY will be sold subject to the Reserve Price in one Lot, by Order of the Mortgagee.

Inland Lot No. 1403 situated at Victoria, Hongkong, with House No. 45, GOUGH STREET, thereon (free from incumbrances).

For Particulars of the Property and Conditions of Sale, apply to—

Messrs. DENNIS & BOWLEY, Supreme Court House, Vendor's Solicitors, or

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1906. [2233]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

the 18th and 19th December, 1906, at 10 A.M. each day, at H.M. NAVAL YARD,

SUNDRY NAVAL, VICTUALLING, OBSOLETE and CONDEMNED STORES,

Comprising—

LATHE, TURNABLE, BOATS, OLD CABLE CHAIN, ELECTRIC CABLE, INCLINED HAND LAMPS for SEARCH LIGHT PROJECTORS, OLD METAL, IRON, PAPER, STUFF, CANVAS, FURNITURE, MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, BLANKETS, WINTER CLOTHING and MATERIALS, CASK STAVES, KNEE BOOTS, PROVISIONS, OFFICERS' MESS TRAYS, TOBACCO, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogue may be had on application.

TERMS OF SALE—As Customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1906. [2234]

## FOR SALE

A LARGE HOUSE of foreign style, No. 4 Rua da Prata, S. Lourenco, Macao, strongly built of excellent materials, perfectly ventilated, together with Large Gardens in front and rear.

Apply to—

WUI TUNG BANK, Macao, or SHIU FUNG BANK, 65, Bonham Strand East, Hongkong, 7th December, 1906. [2235]

## FOR SALE.

BRICK and STONE BUNGALOW, at the Peak called

"THE HAYSTACK" with about 2 Acres of Ground attached. Built on Farm Lots Nos. 61 & 61.

For Particulars, apply to—

D. K. MOSS, Care of A. Ross & Co., 4, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 1st December, 1906. [2203]

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAY'S EAST Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS' LEASE.

For Particulars, apply—

GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [153]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

OFFERED in WELL APPOINTED LARGE VERANDAH Upper Level.

Apply to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 18th October, 1906. [1898]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS

"GLENWOOD,"

27, CAINE ROAD, Hongkong, 20th September 1905. [1751]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE.

"BRAESIDE"

A LARGE and COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well

Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour. Terms moderate.

Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS, "Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road (late of "Tang Yuen").

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [43]

## TO LET

NEW WHARVES TO LET.

EITHER PART OR WHOLE.

1 WHARF opposite to the Central Market.

1 Do. Do. Gilman Street.

1 Do. Do. Wing Lok Street.

250 feet long by 30 feet wide.

Apply to—

MR. LI SHUN PAN, Lat Hing & Co., No. 153, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. [2225]

## TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 11th December, 1906. [2254]

## TO LET

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding House or Club.

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, PEAK. No. 7, DES VEAUX VILLAS, PEAK. No. 4, CONDUIT ROAD.

No. 3, ARBUTHNOT ROAD. No. 73, WYNDHAM STREET. BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shops.

Offices and Dwelling Rooms. No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldwell MacGregor).

No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Rooms on Front Part, Top Floor, (over Aches).

BELLILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

TO LET or FOR SALE. NEW HOUSE on MOUNT KELLET, Five Rooms, on Rural Building Lot No. 117.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 2nd November, 1906. [12028]

## TO LET.

NO. 6, MACDONNELL ROAD, from February 1907, Six Rooms, Servants' Quarter and Garden, Nice Location. Electric Light installed.

Apply to—

Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Yokohama, Hongkong, 3rd December, 1906. [2214]

TO LET ON LEASE, FROM 1st JANUARY, 1907.

NOS. 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 SUN WAI LANE.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. [1967]

## TO LET.

RAVENSHILL WEST No. 3, PARK ROAD.

Apply to—

DEACON, LOCKER & DEACON, Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. [2224]

## TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—

COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [80]

## TO LET.











# PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON, &c., via usual ports	DEVANHA	Noon, 15th Dec.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	SIMLA	About 15th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	FORMOSA	About 19th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI and JAPAN	BORNZO	About 23rd Dec.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1906.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHANGSHA"	On 15th December.
AMOI, CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 15th December.
SHANGHAI	"YCHOOW"	On 15th December.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 15th December.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 5th January.

\* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1906.

# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN  
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS  
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
* TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"JOSHIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 16th Dec., at 8 A.M. Sharp.
* ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"FUKUSHU MARU"	TUESDAY, 18th Dec., at DAYLIGHT.
† SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW	"SHOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 19th Dec., at DAYLIGHT.

\* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

# PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THROUGH STEAMER

FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.  
VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP

# "MACEDONIA,"

10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON,

ON

SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,

AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 20TH APRIL AND LONDON ON THE 27TH APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON. THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

To MARSEILLES—£61 First and £42 Second Saloon,  
To LONDON—£65 First and £44 Second Saloon.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
[1899]

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

# IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
EUROPEAN LINE.STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON  
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	... WEDNESDAY ... 19th December
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	... WEDNESDAY ... 2nd January
SEYDLITZ	... WEDNESDAY ... 15th January
PRINZ HEINRICH	... WEDNESDAY ... 30th January
GNEISENAU	... WEDNESDAY ... 13th February
PREUSSEN	... WEDNESDAY ... 27th February
PRINZESS ALICE	... WEDNESDAY ... 13th March
PRINZ LUDWIG	... WEDNESDAY ... 10th April
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	... WEDNESDAY ... 24th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	... WEDNESDAY ... 8th May

ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of DECEMBER, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship GERS, SPECIFIC and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 17th Dec. Cargo and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 18th Dec. and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Steward.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR	£51 0 0	£42 0 0	£23 0 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN AND HAMBURG	91 0 0	63 0 0	33 0 0
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	65 0 0	44 0 0	24 0 0
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	97 0 0	66 0 0	36 0 0
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	115 0 0	79 0 0	47 0 0
TO SYDNEY	68 0 0	48 0 0	27 0 0
TO MELBOURNE	123 0 0	83 0 0	49 0 0

\* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA: Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT: Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from PORT SAID.

# JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,  
HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY  
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
SANDAKAN	... FRIDAY, 4th Jan.
MANILA	... FRIDAY, 1st Feb.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	... THURSDAY, 28th Feb.

ON FRIDAY, the 4th JANUARY, at Noon, the Steamship "SANDAKAN," Captain Wieding, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA	£50—	£30—	£20—
TO NEW GUINEA	£28—	£18 10	£14 00
TO BRISBANE	£30—	£20—	£14—
TO SYDNEY	£30—	£20—	£15—
TO MELBOURNE	£30—	£20—	£15—
TO YOKOHAMA	£24 10	£14 00	£9 00
TO KOBE	£35 00	£20 00	£12 00
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE, to HONGKONG	£34 00	£20 00	£12 00

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class To EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer £27. 0. 0. To EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

# EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	"SEYDLITZ"	... Wednesday, 19th Dec.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ HEINRICH"	... Wednesday, 2nd Jan.

Trans-Pacific Through Tickets from HONGKONG via Vancouver or San Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & S.S. Co., Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—

To London via Plymouth or Southampton	1st Class
To Bremen	£62. 0. 0.
To Paris via Cherbourg	£53. 10. 0.
To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar	£65. 0. 0.

Passage money payable in local currency at current sight Bank, rate of Exchange on the day of payment.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.  
For further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

# PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

# IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

# MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

"PRINZESS ALICE" 10,911, ON MARCH 13TH.

CAPT. CH. POLACK.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" 10,500, ON MARCH 27TH.

CAPT. VON BINZER.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR AND  
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

EARLY BOOKING RECOMMENDED.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

MELCHERS & CO.,  
AGENTS.  
[2262]

Hongkong, 12th October, 1906.

# CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 DAYS Across the Pacific to the "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel.

11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.

18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	PROPOSED SAILINGS	(Subject to Alteration)	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	... THURSDAY, 30th Dec.	7th Jan.
"TARTAR"	4,425	... THURSDAY, 9th Jan.	2nd Feb.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	... THURSDAY, 17th Jan.	4th Feb.
"MONTEAGLE"	6,193	... WEDNESDAY, 23rd Jan.	16th Feb.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	... THURSDAY, 14th Feb.	4th Mar.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	... WEDNESDAY, 20th Feb.	16th Mar.

\* "EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M. Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

The Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at Quebec with the Company's NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships, and 201 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 266; via New York 262. Intermediate on Steamers: "TARTAR" £40, "ATHENIAN" £42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent, Corner Pender Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

# JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half of December	JAVA PORTS	First half of December
TJIMAHY	JAPAN	Second half of December	JAVA PORTS	Second half of December
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of January	JAPAN	First half of January
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half of January	JAVA PORTS	Second half of January
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half of January	JAPAN	Second half of January

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on a through Bill of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

HEAD AGENCY OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Telephone No. 375.York Buildings, 1st Floor.  
Hongkong, 14th December, 1906.

# Cutler, Palmer & Co's



SHIPPERS  
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., LONDON.  
AGENTS  
SIEMSEN & CO.,  
HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at Mr. H. RUTTONJEE'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 33, Elgin Road & Mr. AH YAU'S FERRY WHARF STALL Hongkong, 22nd December, 1906.

# NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED, OF COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"CAMBODIA"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

No Claims must reach us before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1906.

[1357]

# NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "YARRA,"  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London &c.,

Dunlop and Charante, from Bordeaux

or via Ville de Lille, Ville d'Arras,

in connection with above Steamer, are

hereby informed that their Goods, with

the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are

being landed and stored at their risk into the

hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of

the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery

may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless

intimation is received from the Consignees

before NOON TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed

here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered

after MONDAY, the 17th Dec., at NOON, will

be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before

the 17th Dec., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on

MONDAY, the 17th Dec., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1906.

[2]

# NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CAPRI"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees

of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their

Goods are being landed at their risk into the

hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery

may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken

delivery of immediately.

All damaged packages must be left in the

Godowns, and a certificate obtained from the

Godown Company within seven days after the

vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will

be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and

any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the

15th December will be subject to rent.

CARLOWITZ & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1906.

[4]

ON SALE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE  
AT HONGKONG.

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY,  
On the Day Preceding the Departure of the  
English Mails from the Year of the Closing  
of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of  
Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1905;  
ALSO  
RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD  
LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900),  
and other Useful Information.

PRICE: \$1 CASH,  
On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or  
Local Booksellers.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1906.



